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I. *An Account of the Eclipse of the Moon, June 8, 1750. observed in Surry-street in the Strand; by Mr. John Catlin and Mr. James Short, F. R. S. Likewise an Observation determining the Longitude of Kingston in Jamaica.*

Read Nov. 1. 1750. **W**E expected to have seen the Moon rise eclipsed before the Setting of the Sun; but were prevented by Clouds. About half an Hour after 9 o' Clock, we saw the Moon then totally eclipsed; tho' considerably brighter on the East than on the West Side; by which we found that she was then past the middle of the Eclipse.

	h	'	"
Emerſion, or End of total Darkneſs, at	9	45	0
End of the Eclipse at	-	-	- 10 51 30

Here follows a Computation of the ſame Eclipse by Mr. *John Catlin* from Dr. *Halley's* Tables, which he ſays was done in a Hurry; however he knows of no Error in the Calculation.

	h	'	"
Beginning at	-	-	- 7 14 25
Immersion at	-	-	- 8 21 20
True Opposition at	-	-	- 9 0 24
Emerſion at	-	-	- 9 45 52
End at	-	-	- 10 52 53

I take this Opportunity of laying before the *Society* two Observations proper for determining the Difference of Longitude between *London* and *Kingſton*

*Kingston* in *Jamaica*, which came to my Hands some time since. They were made by *Alexander Macfarlane* Esq; of *Kingston* in *Jamaica*, a Fellow of this *Society*, who is provided with a complete *Apparatus* of astronomical Instruments, which he purchased of *Colin Campbell* Esq;. As this Gentleman is well versed both in the Theory and Practice of Astronomy, I think the following Observations may be depended on for fixing the Longitude of *Kingston*; especially as we have the same Observations made at the House of Mr. *George Graham* in *Fleetstreet*, *London*, and already published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, N<sup>o</sup>. 471, p. 580, 578.

*Eclipse of the Moon*, October 22, 1743.

	h	'	"
Beginning of total Darkness at	-	-	9 10 58
End of the Eclipse at	-	-	10 51 33

*Transit of Mercury over the Sun*, Oct. 25, 1743.

The Ingress of *Mercury* upon the Sun could not be seen; the Sun being then below the Horizon.

*Excessus e disco Solis*, or the last exterior Contact, at 7<sup>h</sup> 56' 43" a. m.

By the first Observation of the Eclipse of the Moon, compared with the same Eclipse observed here, *Kingston* is found to be 5<sup>h</sup> 6' 2" to the West of *London*.

And by the *Transit* of *Mercury* neglecting his Parallax, *Kingston* is found to be 5<sup>h</sup> 5' 33".

This last is the most to be depended on for settling the Longitude of *Kingston*; because in all Observations of an Eclipse of the Moon, an Error

of a Minute or two may be allowed, arising from the Indistinctness of the *Penumbra*.

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## II. *A Continuation of the Experiments on Substances resisting Putrefaction; by John Pringle M. D. F. R. S.*

Read Nov, 1. 1750. **H**AVING in my last Paper in the preceding Number of these *Transactions*, p. 480, &c. just mentioned the comparative Force of a few Salts, and other Substances resisting Putrefaction, I shall now lay before the *Society* a more particular Account of those Experiments, with some others, since made, on that Subject.

I. Three Pieces of the Lean of fresh Beef, each weighing two Drachms, were put separately into wide-mouth'd Phials. Two Ounces of Cistern-Water were added to each; in one were dissolved 30 Grains of Sea-Salt; in another 60; but the third contained nothing but Flesh and Water. These Bottles were little more than half-full; and, being corked, were placed in a Lamp-Furnace, regulated by a Thermometer, and kept about the Degree of human Heat.

About ten or twelve Hours after, the Contents of the Phial without Salt had a faint Smell; and in three or four Hours more were putrid\*. In an  
Hour

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\* It is to be observed, that these Pieces were all intire; but when they are beat to the Consistence of a Pap, with the same Quantity of Water, the Putrefaction then begins in less than half the Time mentioned here.